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THE DRUNKARD'S WIFE.

From the Philadelphia World of Fashion.
THE DRUNKARD'S WIFE.
AN OVER TRUE TALE.
The gray morning was already dawning when a miserable wretch turned into a dirty alley, and entering a low, ruinous door, groped through a narrow entry, and passed at the entrance of a room within. That degraded being had once been a wealthy man, respected by his neighbors and surrounded by friends. But alas! the social glass had first lured him to indulgence, and then to inebriety, until he was now a common drunkard.
The noise of his footsteps had been heard within, for the creaking door was timidly opened, and a pale emaciated boy, about nine years old, stepped out on the landing, and asked in mingled anxiety and dread—
"Is that you, father?"
"Yes, wet to the skin, curse it," said the man; "why ain't you abed and asleep, you brat?"
"The little fellow shrunk back at this coarse salutation, but still though shaking with fear he did not quit his station before the door.
"What are you standing there gaping for?" said the wretch. "It's bad enough to hear a sick wife grumbling all day, without having you kept up at night to rhyme in the morning—get to bed, you imp, do you hear?"
The little fellow did not answer; fear seemed to have deprived him of speech; but still holding on to the door latch, with an imploring look, he stood right in the way by which his parent would have to enter the room.
"Ain't you going to mind?" said the man with an oath, breaking into a fury, give me the lamp and go to bed, or I'll break every bone in your body."
"Oh! father, don't talk so loud," said the little fellow bursting into tears; you'll wake mother, she's been worse all day, and hasn't had any sleep till now; and as the man made an effort to snatch the candle, the boy, losing all personal fears in the anxiety for his sick mother, stood firmly across the drunkard's path and said, "you mustn't, you mustn't go in."
"What does the brat mean?" broke out the inebriate angrily; "this comes of leaving you to wait on your mother till you learn to be as obstinate as a mule; will you disobey me?—take that, and that, you imp, raising his hand he struck the little sickly being to the floor, kicked aside his body, and then strode into the dilapidated room.
It was truly a fitting place for the home of such a vagabond as he. The walls were low, covered with smoke, and seamed with a hundred cracks. The chimney-pieces had once been white, but was now of the greasy red color of age. The ceiling had lost most of the plaster, and the rain soaking through, dripped with a monotonous tick upon the floor. A few broken chairs, a cracked looking-glass, and a three legged table, on which was a rimless cup, were in different parts of the room. But the most striking spectacle was directly before the gambler. On a rickety bed lay the wife of his bosom, the once rich and beautiful Emily Languerre, who, through poverty, shame and sickness, had still clung to the lover of her youth. "Oh! woman, thy constancy the world cannot shake, nor shame nor misery subdue. Friend after friend had deserted that ruined man; indignity after indignity had been heaped upon him, and deservedly; year by year he had fallen lower and lower in the sink of infamy; and still through every mishap that sainted woman had clung to him; for he was the father of her boy, and the husband of her youth. It was a hard task for her to perform, but it was her duty, and when all the world deserted him she clung to him! She had borne much, but alas! nature could endure no more. Health had fled from her cheeks, and her eyes were dim and sunken. She was in the last stage of consumption, but it was not that which was killing her—she was dying of a broken heart!
The noise made by her husband awoke her from her terrible sleep, and she half started up in bed, the hectic fire streaming along her cheek, and a wild, fitful shooting into her sunken eyes. There was a faint, shadowy smile lightening up her face, but it was as cold as moonlight upon snow. The night might have moved a felon's bosom, but what can penetrate the feared and hardened heart of drunkenness? The man besides was in a passion.
"Blast it, woman," said the wretch as he reeled in the room; "is this the way you receive me after being out all day in the rain to get something for your brat and you? Come, don't go to whining, I say! But as his wife uttered a faint cry at his brutality, and fell back senseless on the bed, he seemed to awaken to a partial sense of his condition. He reeled a step or two forward, and put his hand up to his forehead, stared wildly around, and then gazing almost vacantly upon her, continued, "but—why—what's the matter?"
His poor wife lay like a corpse before him, but a low voice from the other side of the bed answered, and its tones quivered as it spoke.
"Oh! mother's dead!" It was the voice of his son, who had stolen in, and was

now sobbing violently as he tried to raise her head in his little arms. He had been for weeks her only nurse, and long since learned to act for himself. He bathed her temples, he chafed her limbs, he invoked her wildly to awake.
"Dead!" said the man, and he was sober at once; "dead, dead," he continued in a tone of horror that chilled the blood, and advanced to the bedside, with eyes starting from their sockets, he laid his hand upon her marble brow, "then, oh, my God! I have murdered her! Emily, Emily, you are not dead, say so, do!—speak and forgive your repentant husband!" and kneeling by the bed-side, he chafed her white, thin hand, watering it with his hot tears as he sobbed her name.
Their efforts, at length, partially restored her, and the first thing she saw upon reviving was her husband weeping by her side, calling her "Emily!" It was the first time he had done so for years. It stirred old memories in her heart and called back the shadowy visions of years long past. She was back in her youthful days, before ruin had blasted her once noble husband, and when all was joyous and bright as her own happy bosom. Woe, shame, poverty, destruction, even his brutal language was forgotten, the only thought of him as the lover of her youth. Oh! that moment of delight! She faintly threw her arms around his neck and sobbed there for joy.
"Can you forgive me, Emily? I have been a brute, a villain—oh! can you forgive me? I have sinned as never man sinned before, and against such an angel as you. Oh! God, annihilate me for my guilt."
"Charles!" said the dying woman in a tone so sweet and low that it floated through the chamber like the whisper of a disembodied spirit—"I forgive you, and may God forgive you too—but oh, do not embitter this last moment by such an impious wish."
The man only sobbed in reply, but his frame shook with the tempest of agony within him.
"Charles," at last continued the dying woman, "I have long wished for this moment, that I might say something to you about our little Henry."
"God forgive me for my wrongs to him!" murmured the repentant man.
"I have much to say, and I have but little time to say it in, I feel that I shall never see another sun." A violent fit of coughing interrupted her.
"Oh! no, you must not, will not die," sobbed her husband, as he supported her sinking frame, "you'll live to care your repentant husband. Oh, you will!"
The tears gushed into her eyes, but she only shook her head. She laid her warm hand on his and continued—
"Night and day, for many a long year, have I prayed for this hour, and never, even in the darkest moment, have I doubted it would come; for I have felt that within me which whispered that as all had deserted you and I had not, so in the end you would at last come back to your early feelings. Oh! would it had come sooner—some happiness then might have been mine again in this world—but God's will be done! I am weak—I feel I am failing fast—Henry, give me your hand."
The little boy silently placed it in hers, she kissed it, and then laying it within her husband's continued—
"Here is our child—our only born—when I am gone he will have none to take care of him but you, and as God is above, as you love your own blood, as you value a promise to a dying wife, keep, love, and cherish him. Oh! remember that he is young and tender—it is the thing for which I should care to live"—she paused, and struggled to subdue her feelings—"will you promise me, Charles?"
"I will, as there is a Maker over me, I will," sobbed the man; and the frail bed against which he leaned shook with his emotion.
"And you, Henry, will you obey your father, and be a good boy? as you love your mother—you will?"
"Oh! yes!" sobbed the little fellow, flinging himself wildly upon his mother's neck, "but mother, dear mother, what shall I do without you?—oh—don't die!"
"This is too hard," murmured the dying woman, drawing her child feebly to her. "Father give me strength to endure it!"
For a few minutes all was still; and nothing broke the silence but sobs of the father and the boy, and the low, death like tick of the rain dripping through up on the floor. The child was the first to move. He seemed instinctively to feel that giving way to his grief pained his mother, and gently disengaging himself from her, he hushed his sobs, and leaning on the bed, gazing anxiously into her face. Her eyes were closed, but her lips moved as if in prayer.
"Henry, where are you?" asked the dying mother.
The boy answered in his low mournful voice.
"Henry, Henry," she said in a louder tone, and then after a second, added, "poor babe, he does not hear me."
The little fellow looked up amazed. He knew not yet how the senses gradually fall the dying; he was perplexed; and

tears coursed down his cheeks, and his throat choked so he could not speak. But he placed his hand in his mother's and pressed it.
"Come nearer, my son—nearer—the candle wants snuffing—there, lay your face down by mine; Henry, love, I can't see: has the wind blown out—the candle?"
The bewildered boy gazed wildly into his mother's face, but knew not what to say. He only pressed her hand again.
"Oh! God," murmured the dying woman, her voice grew fainter; "this is death! Charles—Henry—Jesus—grace!"
The child felt a quick, electric shiver in the hand he clasped, and looked up, saw that his mother had fallen back dead upon the pillow. He knew it all at once. He gave one shriek and fell senseless across her body.
That shriek aroused the drunkard. Starting up from his knees, he gazed wildly on the corpse. He could not endure the look of that still sainted face. He covered his face with his hands and burst into an agony of tears.
Long years have passed since then, and that man is once more a useful member of society. But oh! the fearful price at which his reformation was purchased.
From the Raleigh Register.
SAME SCENE as before. Cousin Billy Cumberland discovered reading a Newspaper. Enter Cousin Pat.
Billy. Good morning—I hope you rested well.
Pat. Not the best in world, but better than you did, I presume.
Billy. Why do you think I rested badly?
Pat. So anxious to hear the balance of my Orange reminiscences.
Billy. What I did hear, pestered me more than what I was to hear.
Pat. How did that pester you?
Billy. Why, it is evident from what you have told, that you did not take well; and it only confirms me in what I have all along believed.
Pat. What is that?
Billy. That there is no chance for your success, unless I elect you.
Pat. You elect me, indeed! Since I've been among the people, I don't find you such a powerful auxiliary as you pretended you were. You are rather a clog than otherwise—I could give you divers instances.
Billy. Well now—Give us one, will you?
Pat. I can do that readily. When I found my attack on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road votes, did our friends an injury, I left that, and commenced an assault on the vote in favor of the other Rail Road; when every body broke out in a down-right laugh in my face. And, afterwards, when I inquired what made them laugh, I was told that you were to blame for the whole scrape—that you, with the assistance of your Democratic Legislature in 1836, after it was evident that the Stockholders could not build the Road, vested \$600,000 of the People's money in actual stock in that Road. You see this was not going in security for that amount, but actually paying out the check.
Billy. Well, if I and my democratic Legislature did so, didn't you and your Internal Improvement Convention in 1838, recommend that the last hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the same should be paid before the Stockholders complied with their terms?
Pat. Yes, I did, but you were a member of the Convention too, and voted for it.
Billy. I know that; but it was then a Democratic measure, for Saunders and Strange, and all the leading Democrats were then in favor of it.
Pat. But why is it not a Democratic measure now?
Billy. There is reason enough for it, because it is now unpopular. Nothing is democratic, that is not popular. That moment a measure becomes unpopular, it is a Whig measure, and so continues until it becomes popular again, when it is again Democratic.
Pat. Why you had as well call our principles Lunalatic principles, subject to the fells and changes of the orb of popularity. I thought principles were immutable.
Billy. So they are while popular, but no longer. The Federalists committed the "primal sin" against the Constitution by the establishment of the first United States Bank. The Republicans committed the second sin against it, by doing the same thing. And now, we Democrats, a rare compound of odds and ends, of Federalism, Republicanism, and all other things—a perfect Salmagundi of politics—we commit the tertial sin by declaring every thing unconstitutional, unless it is popular. And that is the true doctrine. Ours is a government of opinion, and popular opinion is the Constitution, and is immutable as long as that opinion is immutable, but changes with it. The immutability consists in always going the way popular opinion goes.
Pat. What a rope of sand you make us live under!
Billy. It's the right sort of a rope—it never hangs a Demagogue alias a Patriot,

and always affords the means of throwing dust in the people's eyes.
Pat. I like your notions—they seem to make some of what might be deemed a body's inconsistencies, consistent; but we are getting off the track. The excuse of the last Legislature for lending its credit to this Road for \$300,000, was because it owned already \$600,000 of its stock, and to save that, it was necessary to help the Road; and they say, that you helped to get the bill through—How's that?
Billy. I don't think the stock ought to be lost, and if it was in danger, it was right to aid.
Pat. So I think; but how is this to be reconciled to Democracy?
Billy. Don't try to reconcile it by any means; pour it into Whiggery, for siding the Road—damn them for doing right as well as for doing wrong—all answers our purpose. One-half of our "liege subjects" are such geese, they don't know the difference between right and wrong, and the other half are interested in keeping them in ignorance, a thing not hard to do, as we leaders take the labor of thinking for them upon ourselves.
Pat. Well, they say that Company passed an order to ride you on the Road gratis, in consideration of your services in getting the people's money for it. Is that so?
Billy. I never examined their Journals.
Pat. But you know, whether you pay when you travel on that Road.
Billy. Certainly, I do.
Pat. Well, what do you pay for?
Billy. Why, I pay for riding—oh! for riding!—hem! for my breakfast and dinner.
Pat. A plague with your breakfast and dinner! Do they charge you for riding, I say?
Billy. I never examined my accounts to see if they charged.
Pat. You understand me well enough. Did you ever pay any thing for riding there?
Billy. Is that any reason I never should? Look here! You needn't trouble yourself to renovate my *dolorem*, but tell us about your own—finish your Hillsborough narrative.
Pat. Well, I found I got along so badly with the Rail Road, and hurt our party rather worse than the others, I thought it best to drop them and take up the Banks. Here, I confess I had some twinges, to which I am not accustomed. To assail those old friends, to whom I am indebted for much the larger portion of my worldly substance was a task so painful, so full of ingratitude, that I could scarcely conceal my emotions. I sat down on the table, and talked to the crowd as if I was in some pain; but remembering the watchword—"Rule or Ruin"—and fired with the bold thought of ruling over near a million of People, ambition mounted the Car and drove Jehu-like, regardless of friends or foes, crushing them indiscriminately, to arrive at the desired goal.
Billy. That was done a-la-mode-de Napoleon.
Pat. I had him in my eye, when I turned my battery on the Banks. After blazing away upon them awhile, some fellow cried out, "Ain't you a Stockholder?" This rather disconcerted me; but collecting myself, I told him yes, I had a little stock, taken in payment of a bad debt—that I had swamped away all I could for Rail Road Bonds, and that I could not get rid of the balance on any terms, though very anxious to do so—that I would trust any body for a long time—but that I was tied to the dog's tail and could not get loose. "So you want to get loose, and tie somebody else to the dog's tail, do you?" cried a fellow from the crowd.
Billy. I don't think that the dog's tail was a-la-mode-de Napoleon.
Pat. I then thought I would try my hand on Nat King. I belabored the Literary Board soundly for making his securities Billy Barbee and Lem Morgan pay his debt to them, and as old Morgan had to sell some of his negroes at Court, to pay his share, I was sure I should awe him. But what do you think?—The old coon raised his tall form above the crowd, and he seemed to me ten feet high, and says he—"Look here Mister, Lemmy Morgan went Natty King's security of his own accord, free-will and consent, and he is able and willing to pay that debt—don't trouble yourself about Lemmy Morgan, he don't ask, nor need your sympathy."
Billy. You might have sworn he was a Whig from that sentiment—no repudiation there.
Pat. In olden times, when men used to work for their living, and felt bound to pay their debts, this sentiment might have been expected; but in the present advanced stage of civilization, I little expected to meet such a rebuff as this. Some of the Whigs said, that the uttering of such a sentiment ought to immortalize a man.
Billy. It ought to immortalize him for a fool. I should like to know what the world would come to, if every body could pay their debts. If it had not been for this silly Whig notion of honesty, our State could have been three millions better off than it is; if they had followed your

advice, and borrowed that amount from "British Bankers," and now repudiated. You see that is getting to be quite a respectable doctrine, and it is the true Loco Foco faith. In this way, we can swindle them out of the millions, they have swindled us out of, by taxing us enormously, while we scarcely tax them at all; and, all the time, they preach up "Free Trade, and Sailor's Rights."
Pat. Yes, and they will submit to it rather than make a fuss, if we will keep the Tariff down. They can afford to lose millions every year, if we will let them suck us as they have done for some years past. But we are getting nearly exhausted. How much longer do you think we can stand this depleting operation?
Billy. If the present course of policy don't bring us into power shortly, I am for a change forthwith. I shall go then for the good of the country, and no longer for our party. Well, but what did you say about Old Santee Ann?
Pat. Oh! I smiled, and smirked, and licked up the old fellow; so much so, that I am sure he had to tell who he was, when he went home. I called him my filer-leader, told 'em if they wanted to know my principles to go to Gen. Allison, the old democratic bellwether, who could tell 'em who and what I was; and may be, it didn't tickle him. The tobacco disappeared with a rapidity that would have put a tobacco worm to the blush; but confound that Santee Ann, it appeared to me I could not keep the word in. When I went to speak about him, it was always on the tip of my tongue.
Billy. It was a good thing you didn't let it out—you and he would have been two people, if you had. How did the people seem to take it?
Pat. I thought I could see them looking over their shoulders at the old man, as much as to say—"Mind how you learn him to take a leaf out of the book—now, we shall have that Pettion brought to light which Mangum told us about."
Billy. How do you think he can make your Internal Improvement notions go down in Orange?
Pat. I don't know—he is to wheedle, and plavser and cajole, and tell 'em they are my private and not my public opinions and when he can't do any better, he is to take a Loco Foco pistol, and ram them down the throats of Democracy, *en masse*.
Billy. Well, what else took place?
Pat. A Wagner came along over that rocky street, and his horses balked, and the crowd all laughed at the fun, and at the fellow trying to get away without being seen. I hollered out to them, and told them to attend to me—that that was always the way with them Whigs—like the wagner's horses, they would always balk when there was any work to do. Some of our folks thought that was powerful witty and roared. The wagner got away through, and some body was good enough to tell him what I said, I didn't like his reply—it reminded me of an interview you had once with one of these fellows.
Billy. What was it?
Pat. "Darn that fellow," said he, "that's what a man gets for being civil to a gentleman. I send the people all listening, and I send a gentleman speaking, and I didn't want to interrupt 'em, so I got along by making as little noise as I could over that rough pavement; my horses' shoulders were sore, and as I didn't whoop and hollow, and crack my whip at the critters, it hurt 'em so, they stopped. But I got away as quietly as I could without interrupting the gentleman, and was sorry I draw'd any attention; but, if the gentleman comes about me making fun, I'll slap 'em two or three times between the ears, with the butt of my whip, and brings 'em to their knees, and when they rises, if you want to see traces fly, then git away. I always tries to be civil to every body, but darn my old flannel shirt and moccasins to boot, if any gentleman cracks his jokes upon me, unless it is in the way of civility, if I don't crack my whip upon him; and I guess, I can stand it as long as he can. My old leader, Ball, deaf as he is, can hardly tell it from thunder when my mottle's up."
Billy. I expect the dirty scamp's whip would be as dangerous as a Chain shot—cut a man in two.
Pat. Worse, for you could see it coming. [Enter Valet-de-Chambre.]
Valet. Breakfast ready, Sir.
Billy. Very well—come, Cousin Pat, walk in.
From the Richmond Whig.
AMERICAN INTERESTS. —No. 3.
The question of free trade, which has been so much discussed in England, has no validity and not the slightest ingredient of sincerity, from the time of Mr. Huskisson to the election which took place last autumn. Not a measure has been, or will be, adopted by the British Parliament, that will affect a single British interest.
It is upon her colonial possessions in the East, that Great Britain rests her hopes of sustaining those mighty interests which are the foundations of her power; a power in point of territory, population, wealth and physical force, infinitely

greater than that of the Roman Empire in its palmy days. It is to the East, and not to the West Indies, that her skill and capital is now directed. In the former colonies, more than 700 millions of people are dependent on British power, capable too of producing every article that is brought from the West Indies, and at much lower prices. A field hand can be hired in the East, for less money than it would cost to feed the same laborer in the West Indies. Men at the East can be hired for from six to ten cents per day, and support themselves. How can the labor of this continent stand up against such odds?
Such is the competition between the products of the East and West Indies, that a discriminating duty has been maintained and must be continued, for example:
Coffee from British America pays 12c per pound.
Coffee from British possessions in East Indies 18c per pound.
Sugar from the West Indies, 5 1/2 cts. do. do.
Sugars from the East Indies, 6 3/4 cts. do. do.
So it is with many other articles; yet with these bounties upon the products of the West Indies, even Cuba, the richest of them, are languishing and becoming worthless from the cheaper labor of the East Indies.
My object is to glance merely at the history of the cultivation of a few of the great articles of consumption, and to show that not one country has yet been able to retain the exclusive power of producing a single important article of general consumption, from the soil or the loom.—I say only excepted, and that article is likely to be produced in any quantity by the English at Assam.
The cheap labor of the East Indies is at this moment competing with the labor of our Southern country. A revolution is in progress, which, at no distant day, is to burst upon the heads of our cotton-growers, and will change materially our domestic, as well as our foreign, relations. After a careful examination of the feasibility of producing the short staple-cotton in India, there can be no longer much doubt, and as an evidence of the opinions entertained in England, I submit an extract or two from late British papers, selected from many others in my possession; and also, a statement of the quantity of cotton, grown in and about Bombay for a few years past.
Extract from the Bombay Mercantile Register of Sept. 1840.
COTTON.—Several contracts have been made at lower prices for delivering in November and December next, when a material reduction may be looked forward to in his market, as a considerable stock is likely to accumulate here by that time, and the accounts from England will probably be very discouraging—the export from hence, this year, to Great Britain, having been greatly in excess of last year's, as will be seen from the following comparative table, viz:
EXPORTS.
1839. 1840.
Bales. Doles. Bales. Doles.
January, 3,373 248 3,434 308
February, 3,162 108 7,956 377
March, 15,362 140 4,619 153
April, 5,476 301 20,033 969
May, 15,071 405 17,775 348
June, 15,333 324 29,547 910
July, 15,016 600 18,309 345
August, 7,498 80 28,833 778
September, 1,974 77 4,806 101
85,062 2,380 136,311 3,884
85,063 2,360
Excess of shipments in 1840, 51,149 1,524
Extract from the Bombay Times of July, 1841.
"COTTON.—In the article of cotton alone, it appears we have received a supply exceeding that of the same period in the previous year by 38,538,303 pounds, or assuming a squared bale to average 32 cwt., equal to 105,874 bales, which, if we take the actual increase at fifty-six fives, as already stated, would give an average price for each bale of Rs. 63, a rate, as every merchant will acknowledge, not very wide of the truth. We state this as confirmatory of the general accuracy of the statements, the same results being deduced from different data.
"On carrying out our inquiries further, and examining into the supplies of cotton brought to market during the 12 months ending the 31st May, we find that result is well calculated to astonish those who have not been marking progressive increase of this product, but have been dwelling with fancied security on their recollections of what used to constitute a large supply, viz: 250,000 to 250,000 bales. It appears, then, that from the 1st June, 1840, to 1st June, 1841, the imports of cotton into Bombay have amounted to 174,212,755 pounds, or, on the previous average of 32 cwt. to the bale, 478,806 bales, little short of half a million squared bales. This is a larger quantity than America produced up to the year 1826, and more than was consumed in England during the same year.
"In 1825, the entire production of the United States amounted to only 169,860,000 pounds, though twelve years after, in 1837, it had reached 444,311,537 lbs. [Vide, McCulloch, article "Cotton."
"As a further encouragement to cultivators, we may state that the consumption of East India cotton in Great Britain has increased in a greater ratio than that of

any other quality whatever. In 1812, at which period the average price of American Uplands was 18 1/2 pence, and that of Surat 15 pence, the consumption of American was 4089 bales, and East Indian 207 bales per week. In 1839, when the average price of Uplands was 7 1/2 pence, and Surat 5 1/2 pence, the consumption of American was 15,000, and East Indian 2148 packages per week; the increase in 23 years of the last being in the ratio of ten to one. At the same period, consumption of Brazilian, Egyptian, and West Indian qualities had not doubled.

AMERICAN INTERESTS—No. 4.

Extract from the Circular of Messrs. Freeman & Cook, dated London, January 1, 1842.

COTTON.—The cotton trade with India, for the last two years, has been highly important in every point of view. The imports in 1841 reached nearly one third those from the United States, which has a very depressing influence on the value of American cotton. The manufacturers, however, have been benefited by an ample supply, at very low rates. The imports from India for the three years preceding 1840 averaged only about half the present amount, of 873,000 bales. Last year there were taken for home consumption, of India, 148,000 bales against 17,800 in 1840—for exports, 65,900, against 61,100—leaving the stock of 157,500, against 98,600, and the following are the prices: Maryland, 8 1/2; Annawaty, 3 1/2; Dhuleich, 3 1/2; Surat, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2; Tonnel, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4; Madras, northern and western, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; Quinevally, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4; and Bengal, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2, being 10 per cent. lower than the prices last year.

Extract from the Circular of Messrs. Freeman & Cook, dated London, Feb. 1st, 1842.

The extensive public sales of East India cotton on the 20th of last month, attracted considerable attention, there having been offered no less than 30,000 bales. So large a quantity was seldom brought forward by the East India Company, and except in 1839 no sale of equal magnitude has taken place for the last twenty years. There was a numerous attendance from different parts of the country, but as transactions in the market had been for some weeks before almost suspended, the sales commenced quietly. It was, however, soon discovered that exporters were in possession of considerable orders from the continent, when the bidding became spirited, and so continued until the end. Three fourths of the quantity were disposed of at full prices, and the whole thirty thousand bales could have been readily sold, had the proprietors been disposed to meet the demand; and indeed a much larger quantity. The experiments which the East India Company are making for the improvement of this staple, are likely to be attended with success; for they have recently received some very interesting specimens of cotton, produced of Bengal, both from native and American seed.

The reader will notice the vast increase of India cotton, and should remember that efforts to increase the quantity have but just commenced, and that the same means and appliances have been put into operation in regard to the production of cotton, that were adopted to increase the production of indigo and other articles, and will doubtless be attended with the same successful results. Judging from past experience and the course of legislation in Great Britain, we are rapidly approaching the time when we shall see and feel the full effects of a strong discriminating duty laid on England in favor of cotton of their own colonial cultivation.

The consumption of cotton in this country is now 350,000 bales of 400 pounds each, or 140,000,000 of pounds. I have been informed from an undoubted source, that the consumption of cotton can be brought up to 700,000 bales, or 280,000,000 of pounds in ten years.

Why, then, should we not seek a market at home for this most important staple? Looking to the practice, and not to the professions, of every government in Europe, what are we to expect from them? Can the agricultural States hesitate? Where is the market in Europe for our flour, pork, beef, fish, lumber, &c. Tobacco is received by them with a duty of 500 per cent. Pork, beef, fish, lumber, &c., with such duties as amount to inter and entire prohibition.

What, then, shall we do in this posture of our affairs? What can, and what shall, Virginians do to secure their natural advantages, and protect their own interests, and those of the whole Republic?—There can be but one course left for us to pursue—“we have a great country, combining almost every soil and climate, advantages far greater than are enjoyed by any other country under heaven, and with a free government of our own choice, and in our own hands. We have, too, an intelligent, enterprising and virtuous population, competent to supply themselves with every article of necessary food and garment. What, then, it is again asked, shall we do?

The answer should be in the mind of every true-hearted American—let us set about clothing as well as feeding ourselves from our own industry—let us import goods and manufacture more. The establishment of manufactures in this Common wealth would at once create a home market for our agricultural products, we should shed a variety of labor, and turn a part of the producers of corn, wheat, pork, and beef, to consumers.

It is the division of labor we require in this country, and in no state of the Union more than Virginia.

Let us at once improve the mighty waters which the God of nature gave us for some other purpose than to run to waste. Upon our James river the site for mills is unparalleled; perhaps there is no

water-power in the world which is its superior. That beautiful water power upon the Potomac at Georgetown, can be purchased for a trifle, and yet it remains unoccupied, and why? Is it not, that we have too little confidence in our own capacities and powers, and look to foreign countries with a child-like feeling, that we could not think and act for ourselves? The time for action has arrived, we must do something; we owe it to ourselves, to children, and above all to our country.

We have a princely heritage, let us preserve it.

I shall leave this important question for the present, with a sincere hope that the people may consider fairly the hints here given; with an intention, however, of pursuing, in some future numbers, another branch of the same subject in our

NATIONAL ECONOMY.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

IMPORTANT DECISION IN BANKRUPTCY.

The operation of the involuntary provisions of the Bankrupt Law have been illustrated by a case of much importance in the District Court of the United States for middle Tennessee, Judge M. W. Brown presiding. We commend it to the attention of the commercial and trading community especially, as affording an insight into the remedy provided by this beneficial law for cases of partial or fraudulent assignments and conveyances, made in failing circumstances.

The facts of the case, as we find them stated in Nashville Whig, are briefly these:

Galbraith, Cromwell & Co., were partners in trade at Clarksville, in this state, and (under the firm of Galbraith, Logan & Co.) at New Orleans, Louisiana. In the month of April they failed in business and became insolvent. About the time of the failure, Cromwell, one of the firm, and the active partner at Clarksville, made an assignment of the partnership effect, to secure certain creditors, leaving unprovided for a large debt due to the Planter's Bank, McKee and other creditors. The claims of the preferred creditors amount to upwards of \$80,000, and the claims left out of the deed of trust to \$100,000. Logan, one of the firm, was privy, and consented to the assignment made by Cromwell. The other partners, Galbraith and Greenfield, were at New Orleans, and knew nothing of it when made, and dissented to the transfer of effects as soon as they heard of it.

The Court decided—1. That the preference given Cromwell in the deed of assignment made for the benefit of a part of the creditors, was in violation of the Bankrupt Law, and on account of this preference, the debtors being merchants, it was a fraud on the part of Cromwell, and also on the part of Logan, who consented to the transfer. It was an act of Bankruptcy on their part, and brought them and their effects under the operation of the Bankrupt Law on the petition of their creditors.

2. That the deed of transfer made by Cromwell, being in violation of the Bankrupt Law, was utterly void. 3. That Galbraith and Greenfield, who had no knowledge of the deed at the time it was executed, and dissented from the transfer as soon as they heard of it, were not, personally, affected by the act of Cromwell, and that the same was not an act of Bankruptcy on their part. 4. That Galbraith, Cromwell & Co., and partners composing the firm, being insolvent and partners in trade, the whole of the partners must be declared Bankrupts by reason of their insolvency, under the 14th section of the Act of Congress in relation to Bankruptcies. And a decree was entered accordingly.

This decision settles a most important point in relation to mercantile partnerships, viz: That if the partners become insolvent, they can be declared Bankrupts under the 14th Section of the Act of Congress, on account of their insolvency alone.

The effect of the foregoing decision upon the partners acquitted of liquid, but declared Bankrupts by reason of their insolvency, is the same as in cases of voluntary Bankruptcy. The commissioner and assignee having received a full and satisfactory surrender of all the effects (individual as well as partnership), under the control of Messrs. Galbraith and Greenfield, they are entitled to a final discharge and certificate upon their own petition, unless other cause of denial than the acts of their partners should in the mean time transpire. The Clarksville partners occupy a different position, and can only be discharged by the consent of a majority, in interest, of the non-preferred creditors.

HORRIBLE WHOLESALE BUTCHERIES.

Letters and papers from Buenos Ayres to the 20th April, received by an arrival at New York, bring accounts of the most shocking series of assassinations in that city, which has occurred in any part of the civilized world within our memory. The number of murders is estimated at from 200 to 300. It appears that on the receipt of intelligence that the Federal forces had completely mastered and put down the insurrectionists, (Centralists or Unitarians) in the Provinces of Santa Fe and Rio, the “Popular Society” of Buenos Ayres, composed of Federalists, and designated by their opponents as “Macorres,” together with a band of the lowest class of the Gauchos, commenced the work of wholesale butchery on the night of the 12th April—the anniversary of San Juan, the day of the battle of San Juan, the day of the battle of San Juan, the day of the battle of San Juan. Various mercantile letters say that business was completely suspended by the daily murders. A correspondent of the Journal

of Commerce gives this sketch of those horrible atrocities:

They were first seen prowling about the streets during the night in parties of from 3 to 10, sometimes attended by a police cart, and sometimes on horseback. If they met any of those they were looking for in the streets, they put an end to them at once, by cutting their throats and throwing their dead bodies into the east, which took them out of the city. If they did not meet them in the streets, they would take them out of their houses. In two instances respectable persons were killed in presence of their families, while sitting in chairs. In other cases, when they had an exit, they trailed the bodies on the ground with the Lasso, after their horses. In others, they placed their victims on their horses alive, and took them about a mile out of the city, and there despatched them and threw their bodies into ditches and pits, sometimes leaving them in the open fields. Some were taken alive to the Barracks and there despatched; but no one that I heard of was taken to the police.

On the morning of the 13th, the heads of two persons were found hanging in the principal public beef market, having had blue ribbons drawn through the nostrils, and they were continued there until nine o'clock.

Neither the police nor any of the government authorities took the least notice of these acts—which were afterwards committed in open day, and on all classes of citizens, from some of the wealthiest merchants down to the poorest mechanics.

On the 18th, a respectable lawyer was killed by them in his own office, situated in the public square, in front of the Police Office, while writing at his desk, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Many of these assassinations were acts of private vengeance; and there is no knowing to what lengths they might have gone, even among themselves, had it not been known that some had been killed besides Federalists. One, a barber, was killed by a rival of his, and also a cartman, who had been employed in the work him self. Then, and not till then, did the police make an effort to stay the hand of violence.

Gov. Rosas at length issued a decree, affecting surprise and indignation, re-arranging the police, and ordering them to put an instant stop to the course of persecution. All the property of the “savage Unitarians,” however, which is large in town and country, had been confiscated for the use of the Government.

Even the Washington Globe admits that Mr. Van Buren, on retiring from office, left a national debt for the Whigs to pay off amounting to \$5,600,000. Keeping this admission in mind, let us revert to the condition of the Treasury when Mr. Van Buren went into office. On the 4th of March, 1837, the day of his inauguration, he found money on hand, including the fourth instalment of the surplus revenue to the States, which was withheld from them and appropriated to the ordinary uses of the Treasury, amounting to \$18,000,000. In addition to this, he received from stock of the United States Bank \$8,000,000, making a total of \$26,000,000. Now, as he commenced with this large sum and ended with a debt of \$5,600,000, it is manifest that, if he had begun with nothing, (the present Administration began with millions worse than nothing,) he would have left behind a national debt of between thirty and forty millions!

Mr. Van Buren expended about eight millions a year over and above the securing revenue; although the revenue, during his term, included the proceeds of the public lands, which are now cut off, and import duties at the rate of about forty per cent., which are now much reduced by the operation of the compromise act. If the people wish to know how such an enormous amount of money was swallowed up during Mr. Van Buren's Administration, they have but to read the many astounding reports recently made by the Congressional committee of investigation. Louisville Journal.

FRATERNAL ATTACHMENT.

Under this caption the Editor of the Rochester Democrat relates the following interesting incident:

“We were casually thrown in company with an interesting young man, not long since, who had been visiting his brother in the city of New York, for the purpose of surrendering to him all his capital to enable him to meet his engagements. It seems that the brother in New York had failed, and was about to avail himself of the benefit of the bankrupt act. If he did so, a widow, from whom he had borrowed five thousand dollars, would be beggared. This fact troubled him, and he communicated his troubles to his younger brother, who forthwith sold his estate, to the last acre, and placed the proceeds into the hands of his brother in New York, by which means he was enabled to pay off his more pressing debts, and to continue a moderate business.

“After having performed this brotherly act, our young friend returned to his Western home, where, by his industrious habits, he will, doubtless, very soon again place himself in comfortable circumstances, while enjoying the conscious pleasure of having saved the good name and fortune of his brother.

“Acts like this are well calculated to make us look with more favor upon our fellow men, and almost compel us to believe that there is still a spark of the emanation of Deity abiding in us.”

From the Fayetteville Observer.

GOV. MOREHEAD & MR. HENRY.

In our last, we promised to notice that part of the debate in which the rival candidates defined their positions on the Tariff question. The public who were not present will be equally surprised with those who were present, at the agreement which finally appeared in the opinions of the two gentlemen. Gov. Morehead stated that he was utterly opposed to that sort of Free Trade which exists at present—Free Trade on our side, and a taxed trade in all countries with which we deal. He had no sort of objection to free trade on both sides. He stated, what no one can deny, that our agricultural and manufacturing productions are taxed in England at various enormous rates, some as high as 2000 per cent. or a tax of 20 times the value of the article; and that tax had to be paid before the American farmer or manufacturer can be permitted to sell his productions in England. Tobacco, worth from 2 to 6 cents, is taxed 73 cents a pound. The tax on Flour varies according to the price, and it is only when the article is very scarce and high that it will bear to pay the tax. Cotton is taxed. All manufactured goods from this country are of course entirely excluded.

With all these enormous burdens on our commerce, we are called on by the Democrats to throw open our ports to the admission of every production of Foreign nations, free, or with a merely nominal tax; whereby our country is flooded with foreign goods, our people tempted by their cheapness to go in debt for them, the interests of our own farmers, mechanics and manufacturers prostrated, and the like interests in Europe upheld and enriched. He was for no system that thus worked against ourselves and for England and France. The Whigs were sometimes called “British Whigs”; but the advocates of such a policy as this were the British party. He had no more fancy for this policy than he had for that which would compel a North Carolina farmer to pay 50 cents for the privilege of selling a bushel of wheat in South Carolina, whilst the South Carolina farmer is at liberty to sell his in North Carolina without paying any tax.

He then quoted from Gen. Jackson, (an authority that Mr. Henry, as might have been expected, did not venture to gainsay,) the following passage:

From Gen. Jackson's Annual Message, 1831.

“The confidence with which the extinguishment of the public debt may be anticipated, presents an opportunity for carrying into effect more fully the policy in relation to import duties, which has been recommended in my former messages. A modification of the tariff, which shall produce a reduction of our revenue to the wants of the government, and an adjustment of the duties on imports with a view to equal justice in relation to the counteraction of foreign policy, so far as it may be injurious to those interests, is deemed to be one of the principal objects which demand the consideration of the present Congress.”

Gov. Morehead then asked Mr. Henry whether he was in favor of Gen. Jackson's system of countervailing duties? The Governor's statement had been so clear, so addressed itself to the common sense and national feeling of the people, that either Mr. Henry was convinced or he did not venture to express his dissent. He answered in the affirmative. He did approve of Gen. Jackson's system of countervailing duties. It is evident that this confession covered the whole ground, surrendered the very point at issue, repudiated his boasted “Free Trade,” and placed him side by side with Gov. Morehead on this great question. But how foolish he must have looked the next time his eye rested on his mottoes, “Free Trade and Sailor's Rights,” &c.

On the subject of proscription, Mr. Henry dwelt at great length, reading the long list of Locofoco officers who, on the expiration of their terms of service, had been beaten by other candidates. All this Mr. Henry called proscription. Senators Brown and Strange had been “proscribed,” because a Whig Legislature had had better sense than to re-elect them. Attorney General Daniel had been “proscribed,” the Locofoco Councillors of State to a Whig Governor had been “proscribed.” [With equal propriety may it be said, that the members of the Legislature who are not re-elected from year to year are “proscribed.”] Gov. Morehead replied to this slumery, by the jocular remark, that if Mr. Henry could only establish this doctrine, and convince the people of its correctness, it was the very thing he desired. It would of course be “proscription” to turn him out of the office of Governor at the next election. But, said he, “if my competitor should be elected, I assure him he will never hear a word from me about ‘proscription.’”

In regard to the death of Gen. Harrison, Mr. Henry had said, in his letter of acceptance, that it was the vengeance of Heaven which had fallen upon the Whig party for their sins. He amplified this idea greatly in his speech. Gov. Morehead replied that he might with equal propriety attribute the affliction of bad health under which Mr. Henry complained that he was suffering, to “the vengeance of Heaven;” but he would not do so; no, not for the office which he was asking at the hands of the people.

In connection with this, the Governor quoted the following from Mr. Henry's letter as conclusive evidence that we had not a Whig Administration, and of course were not answerable for its acts, and for the failure of those good results which we had promised to ourselves from the accession of Gen. Harrison:

“But the sure blow of avenging Justice was at hand! The ever memorable year 1841, soon arrived! Scarcely had the party grasped the cup of intoxicating power, than it was dashed from their lips. Their Bank failed—their President died,” &c.

On the subject of Internal Improvements, we touched briefly last week. It will be recollected, that the whole tendency of Mr. Henry's Letter of Acceptance, was to bring discredit on Internal Improvements. In one place he speaks of the U. S. Bank stimulating “the States and corporations to visionary schemes of internal improvement, by granting them facilities in obtaining money, thus getting the States and corporations in debt, for the purpose of procuring their bonds.” And in another he says, “they (the Whigs) give the public money to pay the gambling debts of some of the States, involved in mad schemes of Internal Improvement, and tax the people of North Carolina, on their salt, iron, and sugar, to replace the amount.”

Gov. Morehead drew Mr. Henry out on this subject, and doubtless to the amazement of some of his Locofoco friends in the anti-internal improvement counties (for which the above extracts were intended,) he came out for the grand scheme concocted at Raleigh by himself and others in 1838. What is that scheme?

That a Loan of Three Millions of Dollars ought to be contracted by the State.—That the State should guarantee \$500,000 of Raleigh and Gaston Rail-Road Bonds;—(this was done, and Mr. Henry's friends are now more bitter in their complaints about it.)—That it should subscribe four fifths (\$1,000,000,) of the capital stock of the Fayetteville and Yadin Rail Road;—three-fifths of the cost of the Nag's Head work;—four-fifths of the cost of a Rail Road from Beaufort Harbour to intersect the Wilmington Rail Road;—two-fifths of the cost of a similar road from Raleigh to the Wilmington Road;—two-fifths to a McAdamized Turnpike from Raleigh to Greensborough;—and opening of Neuse and Tar Rivers.

Here is a magnificent scheme! and though we are by no means called upon to pronounce it “mad” and “visionary,” it is quite probable that it is as much so as those in other States which Mr. Henry has denounced as such. And why would not the three millions which he recommended to be borrowed be as much “gambling debts” as those which he has pronounced so? Yes, Mr. Henry said he would stand or fall by that scheme: He would not “renig.” He went for the whole scheme, (“gambling debt” and all.) Now if all this is not at war with the whole tenor of his Letter of Acceptance, then there is no fixed meaning to the English language. If it is not as bald an effort to humbug the people as was ever made, then he is not the prince of humbuggers. The Whigs are, many of them, in favor of Internal Improvements, when practicable; they were in favor of that scheme at the time it was adapted; but not now. They are not in favor of the State's attempting to borrow (for she could not succeed,) three millions of dollars in such times as these. They are not in favor of a measure which would add to the present burdens of the tax payers, the necessity of raising \$180,000, or three times the whole amount of their present taxes. We wish the people of the whole State to know that Mr. Henry is. That he is for the whole scheme of 1838, “gambling debt” and all.

From the Raleigh Register.

STICK A PIN THERE!

In 1833, the Loco Foco leaders in our Legislature, who have now so much to say about “British bankers,” proposed actually to borrow three millions of Dollars in Europe, to establish a Bank of the State! Start not, reader! The fact is so, and can be established by ad. cavil. Mr. Charles Fisher, now an acknowledged and petted leader of the party, was chairman of the committee, and made a report containing this recommendation, accompanied by a bill to carry it into effect. We find, on reference to the Journal, that this bill was postponed indefinitely, on motion of Mr. Graham, our present Senator in Congress; and it will be seen from the list of days which we subjoin (that is against postponement, and, consequently, for the bill,) that the Loco Foco voted almost in solid column for making a bank founded on British capital. Oh, consistency, what a jewel thou art!

From the Journal House of Commons.

“The house now proceeded to the orders of the day, and again resumed the consideration of the bill to establish the Bank of North Carolina, the question being on the motion of Mr. Graham to postpone the bill indefinitely. This question was decided in the affirmative—yeas 73, nays 54.

“Those who voted in the negative, were Messrs. Allison, Brown, Eynum, Clement, Cotton, Cromwell, Daniel, Davidson, Edmonston, Fisher, Forrester, Gillespie, Grady, Guthrie, Guinn, Hammond, Hargrave, Hunkins, Henry, J. H. Hinton, W. Horton, Iron, Jasper, R. Jones, Kuntz, Ledford, L. L. Lesters, Leonard, Lilly, Locke, Mallory, Monk, Montgomery, Mull-n, Murray, M. Neill, Perples, Potts, Relfe, Seawell, Seale, Sloan, Smallwood, Smith, Stockard, Tatham, Thomas, Thompson, Tillet, Wadsworth, Williams, Wilson, Wiseman, Ziglar.”

We have inserted in italics, the names of those known to be Loco Foco, there are several, not italicized, who may also have been of that class of politicians, but we have not the means of ascertaining.

Our object in this paragraph, is to show to the reader, who are the real advocates of “gambling debts,” tried on by

paper money, &c. and also to impress upon his mind this fact, viz: If Loco Foco currency had prevailed at that day, the people of North Carolina would be now paying interest to “British Bankers,” on THREE MILLIONS OF PUBLIC DEBT!



HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, June 22.

A Lecture will be delivered at the Masonic Hall, before the Hillsborough Literary Association, this evening, (Thursday,) at early candle light. The public generally are respectfully invited to attend.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The House of Representatives on Thursday last receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate to the Apportionment bill, and it has now passed both houses. The elections are to be held in all the states by districts; one representative for every 70,000 of federal population; each state having a fraction of more than one moiety of this ratio to be entitled to one additional representative.

The following table exhibits the number of representatives to which each state is entitled in the present Congress, and the number to which they will be entitled in the next Congress under the new apportionment bill:

	Present Rep.	New Ratio.
Maine,	8	7
New Hampshire,	5	4
Massachusetts,	12	10
Rhode Island,	2	2
Connecticut,	6	4
Vermont,	5	4
New York,	40	34
New Jersey,	6	5
Pennsylvania,	28	24
Delaware,	1	1
Maryland,	8	6
Virginia,	21	15
North Carolina,	13	9
South Carolina,	9	7
Georgia,	9	8
Alabama,	5	7
Louisiana,	8	4
Mississippi,	2	4
Tenn. sec.,	13	11
Kentucky,	13	10
Ohio,	19	21
Indiana,	7	10
Illinois,	3	7
Missouri,	2	5
Arkansas,	1	1
Michigan,	1	3

A Convention was held in Milledgeville, Georgia, on the 13th instant, at which HENRY CLAY was unanimously nominated for the Presidency. William C. Dawson presided over the Convention, and there were present one hundred and sixty-two delegates. The question of the Vice Presidency was left for subsequent action.

Attempts have been made in three or four of the last numbers of the Standard, first by the editor and afterwards by his correspondents, to prejudice the public mind against the two North Carolina Senators, Messrs. Mangum and Graham, by misrepresenting the whole matter in relation to the fine imposed upon Gen. Jackson by Judge Hall in 1815, and the action of our Senators upon the resolution to refund it.

These gentlemen are accused of having voted for an amendment to the resolution introduced into the Senate for refunding to Gen. Jackson the amount of the fine with interest, which would have made it an insult and a disgrace to Gen. Jackson had he accepted the money. This is not so. The amendment was this:—

“Provided, That the act shall not be construed as an expression of the opinion of Congress upon any judicial proceedings or legal question growing out of the declaration of martial law by Gen. Jackson during the defence of New Orleans.”

This is the “condition” for which Messrs. Mangum and Graham voted, and which has been distorted into an expression of so much infamy by the Standard and his correspondents. Our readers will see, that while it avoids an implied censure upon a Judge, who has descended to his grave with a character of unimpeached honor and integrity, it casts no censure upon the living General, who has been surrounded with the highest honors which his country could bestow. If the Standard desires to be considered honest in this matter, he will give to his readers the precise words of the proviso which he so intemperately condemns. Equally uncanalid is the Standard in

his representation of the affair for which the fine was imposed. He would have it appear as though it was for acts committed in the actual defense of New Orleans; when in fact the whole transaction occurred two months after the repulse of the British, and after the news of peace had been received. This the editor of the Standard ought to know, if his mushroom correspondents do not.

A very plain statement of the whole of this transaction was published some sixteen or eighteen years ago, sustained by authentic references, which perhaps some of our readers will recollect. For the satisfaction of those who do not, we shall publish next week the speech of Mr. Conrad, delivered in the Senate upon this resolution, which contains a very fair and correct statement.

TENNESSEE.—Every body knows that the state of Tennessee has been unrepresented in the Senate of the United States, during the last year, because of the refusal of the thirteen Loco Foco Senators in that state (being a majority of one) refusing to meet the other branch of the Legislature (as usage and the constitution required them to do) for the election of United States Senators.

Finding themselves in a somewhat unpleasant position, these Loco Foco members issued an address to the people in defence of their conduct; and feigning a submission to their will, offered to resign their seats, provided the Whig Senators would resign also, and thus submit the question for the decision of the people. To this the Whigs readily assented, and placed letters of resignation in the hands of a committee of four of their number, with authority to present them to the Executive of the state whenever satisfactory assurances were received that the Loco Foco Senators would do the same. But from late accounts it appears that these Loco Foco Senators, though professing to be Democrats, possess very little of the spirit, and instead of meeting the Whigs in accordance with their own proposition, are now backing out. Such hypocritical Democracy the people of Tennessee will know how to appreciate, when these professors of it again come within reach of the ballot box.

THE EXPEDITION.—The United States sloop of war Vincennes, the flag ship of the exploring squadron, arrived at New York on the 10th inst. Two other vessels belonging to the expedition, are expected about the last of this month. This squadron has been absent near four years, and a great variety of useful and interesting information has been collected, and many important discoveries made. Though exposed to every variety of climate, the general health of the squadron has been without precedent; one officer and eight men only have died of disease.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania assembled at Harrisburg on Wednesday the 8th inst. agreeably to the vote of adjournment at its annual session. The principal object of this extra session, is the division of the state into congressional districts in accordance with the new apportionment. Other important business will doubtless, however, engage their attention.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Thursday, June 9, Mr. Archer, from the committee on naval affairs, reported the bill to regulate the appointment and pay of engineers in the navy of the United States, and the pay of warrant officers of the navy, with amendments; and Mr. Merrick, from the committee on the post office and post roads, a bill to reduce and equalize the rates of postage, to limit the use and correct the abuse of the franking privilege, and for other purposes.

After the expiration of the morning hour, the Apportionment bill was taken up, in committee of the whole.

Mr. Allen moved an amendment requiring that the second section shall be so construed as not to require the subdivision of any county or city in any state, with the view to the formation of single districts, when such subdivision would be contrary to the laws or usages of such state. Rejected—yeas 19, nays 27.

Mr. Benton offered an amendment providing that each district shall contain as nearly as may be an equal number of inhabitants to be represented. This amendment was agreed to—yeas 30, nays 10.

The bill was then reported to the Senate; and the amendments made in committee were concurred in.

Mr. Linn moved to amend the second section so as to postpone its effect as to the election of representatives from those states who now elect by general ticket,

until after the election of members to the 29th Congress. Not agreed to—yeas 23, nays 24.

Other amendments, to near the same effect, were offered by Mr. Walker, Mr. Benton, and Mr. Woodbury; but they were all rejected. Mr. Allen then moved to strike out the whole of the second section; but the proposition was rejected without a division.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, by a vote of 27 to 21.

On Friday, the vote on the engrossment of the apportionment bill was reconsidered by a vote of 36 to 18. A motion was then made to reconsider the proviso to the second section of the bill, "that each district should contain as nearly as may be an equal number of inhabitants to be represented." This motion elicited a long and animated debate; when the question was taken and decided in the affirmative—yeas 25, nays 20.

Various amendments were offered, all of which were decided in the negative. The bill was then ordered to a third reading, and passed by a vote of 25 to 19.

The Senate then adjourned on Monday, On Monday, June 13, Mr. Buchanan presented a memorial from publishers and booksellers in the city of Philadelphia, remonstrating in strong terms against the adoption of any international copyright right. The argument, Mr. Buchanan thought conclusive in support of their views; and was happy to learn that the opinion of the judiciary committee was unanimous against the measure.

Mr. Buchanan also presented several memorials in favor of a protective tariff, a portion of which were from the tailors of the city of Philadelphia, asking that a duty of 50 per cent. be imposed on ready made clothing, stating that less will not protect their interests.

The bill for the armed occupation of Florida was postponed until to-morrow, at the suggestion of Mr. Smith of Ia.

A debate of considerable length and earnestness was had on the bill for the settlement of the accounts of Silas Dean, when the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

An executive session was then held.

On Tuesday, on motion of Mr. Benton, the Senate took up the bill for the armed occupation of Florida. The bill was amended, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The naval appropriation bill was then taken up and considered.

On Wednesday, Mr. Archer presented a memorial from citizens of Petersburg, Virginia, showing the importance of sustaining domestic industry, and stating that it is essential that protection be extended to all branches of domestic industry.

The bill to provide for the armed occupation of Florida was read the third time and passed.

The Apportionment bill being again before the Senate, Mr. Berrien said it had been so fully discussed lately that he did not deem it necessary to make any further observations, but would content himself with simply moving that the Senate insist on its amendments. The question being divided, was first taken on the amendment relating to the fractions, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 24, nays 18. And then on the amendment fixing the ratio at 70,080, which was also decided in the affirmative—yeas 30, nays 14. So the Senate insisted on its amendments.

The debate was then continued on the naval appropriation bill.

In the House of Representatives, on Thursday, June 9, the bill to extend for a limited period the present laws for laying and collecting duties, reported from the committee of ways and means by Mr. Fillmore, was ordered to be printed, and referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

The House resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the bill "to provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes."

The question was announced to be on the first item of the bill. Mr. Fillmore, who was entitled to the floor, yielded it for the moment at the request of Mr. Saltonstall, who moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, and to insert in lieu thereof [a portion of] the bill reported by the committee on manufactures. This motion embraced the whole of the bill, with the modification substituting the "30th day of July" for "the 30th day of June," and omitting the last section.

A reading of the amendment was called for; and it was read, though somewhat interrupted by several points of order which were suggested.

The question being on the proposed amendment, Mr. Fillmore rose and addressed the committee at great length.

Mr. Habersham next obtained the floor, and offered as an amendment to the amendment of Mr. Saltonstall, the report of the minority of the committee on manufactures. Mr. H. then yielded the floor to Mr. Saltonstall, the chairman of the committee on manufactures, who had presented the original amendment, whom he desired should first have an opportunity of expressing his views.

Mr. Saltonstall then took the floor, and the bill was laid aside until to-morrow morning.

On Friday, Mr. Randall, of Md., offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the clerk of the house to have prepared, for the use of the members, a tabular statement, showing, in one view, the several rates of duties charged on the various articles of imports by the different bills now before the house.

The house resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, when the unfinished business of yesterday evening, being the revenue bill, was postponed, and the bill to extend for a limited period the present laws for laying and collecting duties on imports was taken up. An animated debate followed, principally upon that portion of the bill which provides against a suspension of the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands. The debate was continued until near four o'clock, when the committee rose and reported progress.

On Saturday, the bill to confirm certain land claims in the state of Louisiana was considered in committee of the whole and amended; and afterwards read the third time in the house and passed—yeas 84, nays 73.

On Monday, June 13, Mr. Adams, on leave given, offered the following resolution, which, without debate or division, was adopted:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House, so far as may be compatible with the public interest, a copy of the Quintuple Treaty between the five principal Powers of Europe for the suppression of the African slave trade; and also, copies of any remonstrance or protest addressed by Lewis Cass, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the Court of France, to that Government against the ratification by France of the said treaty, and of all correspondence between the Governments of the United States and of France, and of all communications from the said Lewis Cass to his own Government, and from this Government to him relating thereto.

Under a call of the states for resolutions, Mr. Cowen, of Ohio, offered a resolution providing that no member should speak in the house or in committee for more than one hour upon any pending question. A motion was made to lay the resolution on the table, but it did not succeed—yeas 83, nays 113. The question being then taken on the adoption of the resolution, it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 120, nays 84.

Mr. Medill offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary, to which were referred, nearly three months ago, the resolutions of the Ohio Legislature upon the subject, be instructed to report a bill refunding to Major General Andrew Jackson the fine and costs imposed on him by the District Judge of the United States at New Orleans, for the manner in which he deemed it to be his duty to conduct the defence of that city against the invasion of the British in 1815, with interest thereon from the time of their payment until so refunded.

Mr. Birdseye moved that the resolution be laid on the table; but withdrew the motion. Mr. Floyd renewed it; and the question being taken, there were yeas 81, nays 128; so the resolution was not laid on the table.

The previous question on the adoption of the resolution was moved, but not being seconded, the resolution lays over for debate.

Here the call of the states for resolutions was suspended, by a motion of Mr. Everett to suspend the rules for the purpose of taking up the Apportionment bill. The rules were suspended by a vote of 182 to 25; and the apportionment bill was taken up, and the amendments of the Senate were read. A debate of some length followed, in which Messrs. Everett, Adams, Wm. C. Johnson, Pickens, and Cooper of Geo. participated. Mr. Cooper moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table, but the motion was decided in the negative—yeas 53, nays 135.

The question was then taken on the first amendment of the Senate—striking out the number 50,179 and inserting 70,080; which amendment was non-concurred in—yeas 95, nays 112.

The question then recurred on the second amendment of the Senate, giving

one additional representative to each state having a fraction greater than one moiety of the said ratio; but before the question was taken the house adjourned.

On Tuesday, Mr. Young, of New York, moved to reconsider the vote by which the House yesterday disagreed to the first amendment of the Senate to the apportionment bill; on which motion there were, yeas 108, nays 108. So the vote was not reconsidered.

The question then recurred on concurring in the second amendment of the Senate—the representation of fractions. After some debate, the question was taken and decided in the negative—yeas 50, nays 161. And thus the amendments were all disposed of.

A resolution offered by Mr. Fillmore on Friday, was taken up, and being amended so as to close the debate at two o'clock to-morrow on the bill to extend for a limited period the present laws for laying and collecting duties on imports, was adopted—yeas 112, nays 96.

The said bill was then taken up, and the debate was continued.

On Wednesday, the bill to extend for a limited period the present laws for laying and collecting duties on imports, was again taken up, and the debate was continued until 2 o'clock. This debate was confined almost exclusively to the question of the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands.

The hour of two having arrived, the committee, in pursuance of the order of yesterday, proceeded to vote on the amendments.

Several amendments were proposed and rejected. The question was then taken on striking out the proviso, by which the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands is not to be postponed, and decided in the negative—yeas 107, nays 113—So the proviso was retained.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 116, nays 103—So the bill was passed.

The Apportionment bill again coming up, the House refused to reconsider, and insisted on its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate.

John Jacob Astor, the richest man in the United States, has recently subscribed \$400,000 for the establishment of a Library in the city of New York.

Of the Commissioners appointed by the states of Massachusetts and Maine to advise with the Executive of the United States on the subject of the establishment of a Conventional Boundary between the United States and the British Territories, several, and perhaps all, have arrived in this city. Governor Kent, of Maine, and Mr. Abbott Lawrence and Mr. John Mills, of Massachusetts, we know are here.

Nat. Intel.

We learn from Mexico, via Charleston, that President Santa Anna had given official notice to all Mexican Ministers and Consuls, in Europe and America, with intent for them to make the same known to all other Governments, that he has released all citizens of other countries than Texas who were taken in the Santa Fe Expedition, as an act of philanthropy, and through respect to their several Governments; but that, hereafter, all persons of all nations taken in arms in the ranks of the Texans shall be rigorously subjected to the laws of war, as Texans.

Ibid.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania re-assembled on the 9th inst. Gov. Porter in his Message, sent to the two Houses on the 10th, most strenuously urges the necessity of providing for the payment of all the creditors of the State, by increased taxation or other available means, and says that the burden may be onerous, but it can only be temporary. With the resources, vigor, and enterprise of Pennsylvania, the present pecuniary embarrassment can only be of short duration. Let us then struggle manfully against it, in the hope of speedy relief.

Three per cent. on the assessed value of the real and personal property in the State, (far below the real value) would amount to more than sufficient to pay off the entire debts of the Commonwealth.

The conclusion of that portion of the Executive document on the subject of the State liabilities, is in the following tone:

"I can scarcely find language strong enough to convey to you in a suitable manner my ideas of the importance of a faithful adherence on the part of the State to its solemn engagements."

Pet. Intel.

FROM FLORIDA.

The following harrowing tale of savage murder and massacre is copied from the *Star of Florida* (published at Tallahassee) of the 9th inst.:

"On Wednesday, the 7th inst., about two o'clock in the afternoon, a party of about forty Indians came upon the plantation of Captain Robinson, near the Sandy ford, on the Suwannee river. Captain Robinson's three sons and a hired man were ploughing in a field; they were all simultaneously fired upon by Indians; three of the young men were shot dead, the other mortally wounded. Captain

Robinson, who was at some distance from the young men, when he first saw the Indians and heard the report of their rifles, fled towards his house. When he approached it, he found another party of Indians already in the yard; he saw his wife and daughter break from the house and endeavor to escape. Mrs. R. was shot, and fell wounded; the daughter was pursued by an Indian, who caught her by her hair as she fled, and cutting her throat with his knife, dragged her back to the house, and, with her wounded mother, she was thrust within doors, and the house fired. The living and the dead were consumed together.

Captain Robinson rallied the neighbors, who soon after visited the spot. One of the young men who was shot in the field was found still alive, though he did not long survive.

"This is the fifth or sixth massacre in the same neighborhood, by the same band, within a twelvemonth, and yet scarce an effort has been made by the commanders of the posse to dislodge them."

The whole family of the British Consul, at Cape Haytien, were killed in the earthquake. The Consul was riding out at the time, and escaped. The American Consul and family, it is said, also perished.

Georgia Gold Mines.—The Augusta Chronicle of last week, says, that a vein mine was recently discovered on a lot owned by the Hon. John C. Calhoun, in Lumpkin county, Georgia, which yielded to the labor of sixteen hands in three weeks, 7816 dwts. of gold.

VENETO, one of the principal chiefs of the Fovege group of islands, who was taken prisoner and detained by the U. S. Exploring Squadron, having been one of those who killed and feasted on part of the crew of an American vessel, died on board the ship Vincennes, after her arrival at New York, on Saturday last.

Speedy Justice.—At about nine o'clock on Tuesday evening of last week, David Hartly Alexander, while in a state of intoxication, set fire to the barn of Mr. Horatio Gates, of Worcester, (Mass.) which consumed the barn and a yoke of valuable oxen. He was discovered near the fire the same evening—confessed the crime—was indicted by the Grand Jury the next morning—tried in the afternoon—found guilty and sentenced to three days' solitary confinement, and five years' hard labor in the State prison at Charlestown—all in the space of about nineteen hours.

CANDIDATES.—The following persons have been announced as candidates in this county, at the election in August next:

WHIG.
Senae—Hugh Waddell, esq.
Commons—Dr. Michael Holt, and Giles Mebane, Henry K. Nash and Harrison Parker, esqs.
DEMOCRATIC.
Senae—Gen. Joseph Allison.
Commons—Col. John Stockard, Dr. Julius C. Bracken, and Cad. Jones, Jr. and Wm. N. Pratt, esqs.

For Sheriff—James C. Turrentine.

MA BIED.

In Guilford county, on Thursday evening the 10th inst., by the Rev. E. W. Caruthers, Mr. JOHN HOLT, of Orange county, to Miss SARAH JANE MEBANE, of Guilford.

Obituary.

Died, at his residence in Ashborough, Randolph county, on Saturday the 28th ult., Gen. GEORGE HOOVER.

Weekly Almanac

JUNE.	Sun rises sets.	Moon's phase.	Time of day.
23 Thursday,	4 47 7 13	1 35 moon	1 35 moon
24 Friday,	4 47 7 13	1 35 moon	1 35 moon
25 Saturday,	4 47 7 13	1 35 moon	1 35 moon
26 Sunday,	4 47 7 13	1 35 moon	1 35 moon
27 Monday,	4 47 7 13	1 35 moon	1 35 moon
28 Tuesday,	4 47 7 13	1 35 moon	1 35 moon
29 Wednesday,	4 47 7 13	1 35 moon	1 35 moon

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ORANGE COUNTY.

In Equity—March Term, 1842.

Samuel Barton and others vs. William Barton.

Petition to sell Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Barton, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for sixty days of the pendency of this suit, that said defendant may appear at the next term of this court, and plead, answer or demur, otherwise the petition to be taken pro confesso, and set down to be heard as parts as to him.

JAMES WEBB, c. & n.

Price Adv. \$5 00.

Lot for Sale in Chapel Hill.

I SHALL offer for sale, on the 28th day of July next, before the store of Jesse Hargrave, in the village of Chapel Hill, the Trice LOT lately owned by Benton Utley. Terms made known on the day of sale.

JAMES WEBB.

June 31. 29-30

Stray.

TAKEN up by Geo. Long, on New Hope, and entered on the stray book of Orange county, a bay MARE, ten or twelve years old, five feet high, bay face, all round, a snip in her face, both fore feet white, and a y bar.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, Ranger.

June 29. 29-30

THE MARKETS.

Petersburg, June 13.	
Cotton,	71 a 81
Tobacco—Large,	3 50 a 3 80
Leaf,	3 25 a 3 55
Fayetteville, June 15.	
Flour,	6 00 a 7 00
Salt—(sack),	3 25 a 3 00
(bushel),	60 a 50
Cotton,	5 a 5
Beeswax,	37 a 38

Notice—Taxes.

Those attending at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the tax due for the year 1842.

Monday 4th July, at John Dutton's; Tuesday the 5th, at John Dutton's; Wednesday the 6th, at John Dutton's; Thursday the 7th, at John Dutton's; Friday the 8th, at John Dutton's; Saturday the 9th, at John Dutton's; Monday the 11th, at John Dutton's; Tuesday the 12th, at John Dutton's; Wednesday the 13th, at John Dutton's; Thursday the 14th, at John Dutton's; Friday the 15th, at John Dutton's; Saturday the 16th, at John Dutton's; Monday the 18th, at John Dutton's; Tuesday the 19th, at John Dutton's; Wednesday the 20th, at John Dutton's; Thursday the 21st, at John Dutton's; Friday the 22nd, at John Dutton's; Saturday the 23rd, at John Dutton's; Monday the 25th, at John Dutton's; Tuesday the 26th, at John Dutton's; Wednesday the 27th, at John Dutton's; Thursday the 28th, at John Dutton's; Friday the 29th, at John Dutton's; Monday the 1st August, at John Dutton's; Tuesday the 2nd, at John Dutton's; Wednesday the 3rd, at John Dutton's; Thursday the 4th, at John Dutton's; Friday the 5th, at John Dutton's; Saturday the 6th, at John Dutton's; Monday the 8th, at John Dutton's; Tuesday the 9th, at John Dutton's; Wednesday the 10th, at John Dutton's; Thursday the 11th, at John Dutton's; Friday the 12th, at John Dutton's; Saturday the 13th, at John Dutton's; Monday the 15th, at John Dutton's; Tuesday the 16th, at John Dutton's; Wednesday the 17th, at John Dutton's; Thursday the 18th, at John Dutton's; Friday the 19th, at John Dutton's; Saturday the 20th, at John Dutton's; Monday the 22nd, at John Dutton's; Tuesday the 23rd, at John Dutton's; Wednesday the 24th, at John Dutton's; Thursday the 25th, at John Dutton's; Friday the 26th, at John Dutton's; Saturday the 27th, at John Dutton's; Monday the 29th, at John Dutton's; Tuesday the 30th, at John Dutton's.

The Justices appointed to take the list of taxables for 1842, will attend at the above times and places; and every person failing to give in his list in subject by law to pay a double fine, and the Sheriff is bound to collect it. Fidelity is expected by all.

JAMES C. TURRENTINE, SA.

June 15. 29-30

To the Public.

THE Fall Session of my school, will commence on the 15th of next month, and close on the 15th of December following. A full and complete course of academic instruction will be imparted. Students prepared for the University.

D. W. KEER.

June 15. 29-30

Books! Books!

THE subscribers have on hand, and offer for sale on reasonable terms, the following Books:

Mitchell's Geography and Atlas.
Olney's Do., Parley's Geography.
Kirkham's, Murray's, and Smith's Grammar.
Pike's, Smiley's, Colburn's, & Smith's Arithmetic.
Youth's Biblical Philosophy.
Porter's Rhetorical Reader.
Watts's Improvement of the Mind.
Buck's Theological Dictionary.
Temperance Tales, in 6 vols.
Scott's Bible, in 3 vols.
Pocketland Family Bibles, Abner's.
Mott's Travels in Europe and the East.
Family Library, in 15 vols.
Ruled and Colored Letter Papers.
Hymn Books, and 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Book of History.

E. MURRAY & CO.

June 8. 27-28

7 Negroes for Sale.

HAVING taken letters of administration from the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Orange, on the estate of WILLIAM LYNN, deceased, and having obtained an order from Court to that effect, we shall expose to public sale on the 13th day of August next, at the late residence of the said Wm. Lynn, deceased, seven Negro Slaves belonging to said estate, on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with two or more good securities.

THOS. CHRISTIAN, Adm'r.

MATTHEW LYNN, Adm'r.

June 8. 27-28

FEMALE SCHOOLS

In Hillsborough.

THE Fall session of MR. & MRS. BURLINGAME'S SCHOOL will commence on Monday the 4th of July, and close the last of November.

The usual branches of a thorough education are taught, with the Latin, Greek and French Languages.

TERMS—PER SESSION.
Board and Tuition, \$67 50
Music, 25 00
Use of Piano, 5 00
Drawing and Painting, 12 00
French, 15 00
Latin or Greek, 10 00

REFERENCES.

Hon. F. Nash, Dr. Jas. Webb, Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Jas. W. Norwood, esq., Hillsborough. Rev. D. Lacey, Raleigh. Hon. Willis P. Man, esq., Giles Mebane, esq., Orange county. Mr. Robert Primrose, Mr. Alfred Hatch, Rev. D. Stratton, Newbern. Richard Washington, esq., Wayneborough. Gaston Wilder, esq., Wake county. Rev. Thomas R. Owen, Washington, June 20.

For Raleigh Register, Standard, and Mill-iron Chronicle will insert once a week for four weeks.

Notice.

AT May Term, 1842, of Orange County Court, Letters of Administration on the estate of THOMAS D. CRAIN, deceased, were granted to the undersigned; He therefore gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be filed in bar of their recovery.

THOS. FAUCETT, Adm'r.

June 1. 26-27

Lost or Mislaid.

A NOTE of hand drawn by Wilson Gerrard in favor of Thomas Rhodes, esq., dated about the 25th of November last and payable on or before the 25th of December next, for one hundred dollars. This, therefore, is to forewarn all persons from trading for the same.

THOMAS RHODES, Sen'r.

June 1. 26-27

From the Danville Reporter.
CORRECT SENTIMENTS.
The following remarks from the Louisville Sun (a Democratic paper) are like apples of gold in pictures of silver for they are "words fitly spoken," and spoken too at a time when the promulgation of the wholesome truths which they set forth may go far to open the eyes of the political associates of the author, to the dangerous tendency of the Jacobite doctrine, that the interests of the various classes and professions and trades of the country are antagonistic to each other.
We hold that he who would inculcate this odious heresy, for the sake of promoting the interests of his party or for any other purpose whatsoever, deserves to suffer at the hands of the common hangman. He is an enemy to his country and should meet the traitor's fate.
We commend the article from the Sun, to the particular attention of every reader. Although written by a Democrat it is true Whig doctrine—the doctrine indeed of all in the land, with the exception of the selfish and unprincipled demagogues who, to promote their own unhallowed purposes, seek to array the different classes of the fellow citizens against each other, by appealing to the lowest passions and most vulgar prejudices of those to whom they pay their sordid addresses.

From the Louisville Sun.
THE WORKING MEN.
There is no truth in political economy more undeniable and self-evident than that where there is no interference of government patronage, the interest and prosperity of all classes are common and the same—elevated or depressed by similar circumstances. Notwithstanding this is a deniable truth, in all ages and even at the present time, efforts have been made to mislead the public mind, and excite one class of society against another. We have seen frequent appeals made to their prejudices, and so far has it extended, that a party styling themselves the Working Men, in Cincinnati, have already nominated their candidates for the legislature, and some disposition has been manifested for a similar movement here. This is wrong—even if it were possible to make a distinction in the interests of the different trades, it is against the spirit of our institutions, which declares that all men are created free and equal. We are working men ourselves; so are all who get an honest living, whether by mental or manual labor. We draw no lines between the different classes of producers, and he is equally entitled to our respect, who confers a good upon society, whether by the discovery of some new application of power to machinery, or the application of correct political economy, or the manufacture of the plough, the shoe or the steam engine.
How are we to decide who are the working men? Will you exclude the lawyer, the physician, the clerk, the merchant—who will you exclude? He knows little of the mental and manual labor of the lawyer, who would stigmatize him as a drone in society—nothing of the responsibilities and eternal watches of the physician—the labor which drives the plow from the cheek, and consigns to an early grave the counting house clerk—or the care and anxieties of the merchant, who never lies down at night without dreams of losses and reversions of trade, sitting before his imagination, making even sleep, "balm assure's sweet restorer," a labor and a pain, that would weary that labor is not equally their right, though with care. We are all born to labor, and each individual has the choice as to the nature of it; but we are not to be deceived because we do not that kind which entitles us, in the estimation of some, to be called working men! We are the friends of the mechanic interest, and we feel as if we should like, in part, to represent their feelings, but we are opposed to any one constituting himself their peculiar guardian, and attempting to draw any distinction between them and the balance of the community; their interests being all common and the same. There are few artificial distinctions in society, and none political; and it is a vulgar prejudice indeed, and he who entertains it and looks upon any as a class above, superior, or distinct from himself, is wanting in the spirit as he is in the independence of a freeman. Are we not equal in every thing which we value—equal in political privileges—equal in our social relations—equal in fact, in every claim we have to distinction, the respect or the regard of our fellow men? Then, why this eternal cry about the working men being oppressed? They elect the members of our legislature, who control the whole domestic policy of our state. If they are dissatisfied with any existing institution, they have the power to alter, modify, or abolish it. Let us take a purely course, no matter how much we may be displeased. The mechanics of our city are too intelligent, too practical, and understand too well their own interests, to be led astray by the ill-natured counsels of any demagogue, and it is a reflection upon their sense to attempt it. Our bank directory, who seem to be the favorite marks at which the shafts of hate are directed, are as much laboring men, and are as much of the people, sympathize as much in their distress, as ourselves, and I know none of them were born to the wealth they enjoy. They have worn the homespun garb, handled the plough, and, by days of constant toil and never ceasing energy and industry, acquired their present "goods;" then let them enjoy them in peace. We think God never looked upon any man politically or superior, and the merest drudge that sweeps the streets, should feel as independent as ourselves. No note of

ours ever passed a bank review; and we never received an accommodation from them in any shape, consequently we can feel no prejudice against them for favors denied us, and as we never expect to ask for any, we are equally free from any suspicion of flattery, and as has been most basely insinuated.

Let the Whigs nominate their candidates, and if we can hope for any success, let us oppose them as we may, with members of our own party; but we scorn, we reject any proposition to divide them by fingering a fire-brand into the bosom of society.

Within the last seven years, 90,000,000 of dollars have gone to England from the United States for iron.

To the Public.
THE subscriber has in full operation his mill "Barrett's Garlick and Smutt Machine," which cleans Wheat, without waste, from all filth, and will bring into use the smut and garlick Wheat, that has heretofore been almost useless.
His Carding Machines are in good order under the superintendence of S. S. Clayton, equipping skill in carding wool is well known. The highest price will be given for Wheat, Flax Seed, and Wool. A supply of Wool Rolls for sale; and also Flour and Oil.
THOS. W. HOLDEN.
Enos Mills, May 18. 24-

Orange County, May Term, 1842.
ORDERED, that, at the next election for members of the General Assembly in Orange county, the Sheriff shall open a poll to ascertain the wish of the people relative to a central division of this county of Orange, that a vote be taken at each election ground, as follows, to wit, that each voter for members of the House of Commons shall endorse on a ticket, to be deposited in a box to be kept for that purpose, "Central Division," or "No Central Division." And that this order be published in the Hillsborough Recorder.
Test, J. TAYLOR, c. c. June 1. 26-

Goods! New Goods!
WE invite the attention of our friends and customers to our stock of goods, for the Spring and Summer. They are in part as follows:
Blue, black, brown, and invisible green Cloths and Cassimeres,
Lead, brown and drab Merino Cassimeres, Black Ombles, Gamboues, Georgia Nankens and Alpaca Cloths,
Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Brown Linen and Cotton Drillings,
Satin, Fancy Silk & Marseilles Vestings, French, English, American and Fur-trimmed Prints, London Gingham, Mouslin de Laines, Challies, and Printed Muslins,
Black Bombazines, colored and black Silks, and Mayenne Prints,
Lead color and black figured Laces, Swiss, Mull, Figured, Striped, and Check Muslins, Jaconet Muslins,
Coloured and white Cambrics,
Plain and figured Rubbings, Bonnets, Ribbons, and Edgings,
Ladies' white, colored, and black silk Gloves and Mitts,
Bleached and brown Shirtings & Sheetings, Gum elastic Braces, fancy Stocks, Scarfs, and black Cravats,
Umbrellas, and Parasols, Irish Linens, Linen Bosoms and Collars,
Fancy Silk, Gauze Dress Handkerchiefs, and Muslin Collars,
White and black Hose and half Hose, Ladies' fine Seal skin Slippers and Walking Shoes,
Men's Pumps, Boots and Shoes,
HATS, Plush, Fur, Brush and Beaver, SADDLERY, Men's best and common Cut-back Trees, Boys' diva, Columbia and wood Horn Side Trees, Hogskins and Plush, straining and best cotton Webbing, and Skirting Leather, Morocco Skins, Buckles, Bridle Bits, and Stirrup Irons,
White, Red, & Black Leads, White Lead in kegs, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Venetian Red, Crome Green and Yellow, Copperas, ground Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Turpentine and fancy Soaps, Black and Imperial Teas, Copal Varnish, Gum Guaiacum, Gum Myrrh, and Gum Shellac, Coach Varnish, Gunpowder, Salt, Candles, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Molasses, Window Glass, 8 by 10, Putty, Nails, Cotton Yarns, Sole and Upper Leather, Tin Ware of various kinds, and Books, Hardware and Cutlery, China, Queensware, and Glass, &c. &c. &c.

The subscribers offer their goods on reasonable terms. They were selected with great care, and we feel determined to sell at such prices as will suit the times.
E. MURRAY & Co.
May 24. 25-3mp

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, PERSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1842.
Cornelius Buchanan, and Joshua Owen & wife Henrietta, against
Simon Gentry and wife Martha, David Buchanan, Sally Buchanan, Vina Bringer, Piety Bringer, Israel Eastwood and wife Susan, Hester Buchanan, Hillyard Buchanan, Thomas Mitchell and wife Martha, Lewis Montague and wife Hixy, Prudence Buchanan, Agnes Buchanan, Priscilla Buchanan, Eliza Beth Buchanan, and Rosy Buchanan.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants David Buchanan, Agnes Buchanan, and Rosy Buchanan, are not residents of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for five weeks successively, unless the said defendants appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the third Monday in June next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to the same, or it will be set for hearing, and heard as parts as to them.
Witness Charles Mason, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of March, 1842.
CHARLES MASON, Clerk.
Price adv. 25 00. 21-

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

Notice.
THE firm of MEBANE & TURNER being this day dissolved by mutual consent, they request all those indebted to the concern to come forward and settle their accounts forthwith, without further notice, as money is greatly wanted. We hope none will except themselves from this notice.
MEBANE & TURNER.
April 18. 20-

The business will hereafter be conducted by the subscriber. He would return his thanks to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to this firm, and hopes for a continuance of the same.
JAMES MEBANE, Jr.
April 18. 20-

NEW GOODS.
Strayhorn & Nichols,
HAVING removed to the corner store formerly occupied by Mickle & Norwood, are now receiving their stock of
Spring and Summer GOODS,
consisting of every variety usually brought to this market, which they offer unusually low for cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers.
April 20. 20-



WATCHES and Jewellery.
EMUEL LYNCH has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has received from Philadelphia a neat assortment of JEWELLERY, consisting in part of
Gold and Silver Lever Watches, and plain Verge Watches,
Gold guard and fob Keys,
Fine Gold Rings,
Brazed Pins and Earrings,
Silver Pencils, and Leads to suit,
Silver Thimbles,
Gold Hearts and Crosses,
A rich assortment of Silver and Steel Spectacles, to suit all ages.
Silver Table and Tea Spoons,
Salt Spoons, and Butter Knives,
Rogers' superior Knives and Scissors,
Silver Ear and Tooth Picks,
Money Purse, and Tooth Brushes,
Gold Shirt Buttons,
Steel and Gilt Watch Keys and Chains,
Silk-Brail, and Elastic Guards for Watches,
Gold Barrel Lockets,
Coral, Gilt Lockets,
Watches and Clocks of all descriptions cleaned and repaired in his accustomed superior style.
May 4. 20-

Notice.
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are earnestly requested to call and settle their debts immediately.
EMUEL LYNCH.
May 4. 22-

IMPORTANT WORK.
NOW IN THE COURSE OF PUBLICATION
A DICTIONARY OF
Arts, Manufactures, and Mines,
Containing a clear exposition of their Principles and Practice.
By ANDREW URE, M. D. F. R. S. M. G. S. M. A. S. Lond. Mem. Acad. N. S. Philad. S. P. Soc. N. Germ. Hanov. Mulli. &c.
This is unquestionably the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book admirably adapted to the wants of all classes of the community. The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish:
1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist and Tradesman in the principle of their respective processes, as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and, to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are two commonly governed by blind prejudice and a vicious routine.
2dly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Dry-salters, Druggists and others of the Revenue, characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.
3dly. By exhibiting some of the finest developments of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school to Students of these kind sciences.
4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select, judiciously, among plausible claimants.
5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes, which are so apt to give rise to litigation.
6thly. To present to legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures, as may dissuade them from enacting laws which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it to the injury of many others.
And lastly, to give the general reader, intent chiefly on Intellectual Cultivation, views of many of the noblest achievements of Science, in reflecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their permanent wealth, rank and power among the nations of the earth.
The late statistics of very important objects of Manufacture are given from the best, and usually from official authority at the end of each article.
Two works will be printed from the 2d London Edition, which sells for \$12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in a n. v. b. type, and will make about 1400 8vo. pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi-monthly numbers, in covers at 25 cents each, payable on delivery.
To any person sending us five dollars at one time in advance, we will forward the numbers, by mail, post paid, as soon as they come from the press.
To suitable agents this affords a rare opportunity, as we can put the work to them on terms extraordinarily favorable. In every manufacturing town, and every village throughout the United States and Canada, subscribers may be obtained with the greatest facility. Address post paid, La Rue Sandford, 126, Fulton street, New York.
* To every editor who gives this advertisement entire 12 insertions, we will forward to order one copy of the whole work, provided the paper containing this notice be sent to the New York Watchdog, New York.
Feb. 12, 1842. 21-

Buffalo Spring.
THE subscribers having made considerable additions to their improvements since last season, are now prepared to accommodate an increased number of visitors.
SHELTON & KENNON.
Buffalo Springs, Mecklenburg co., Va.
May 3, 1842.
P. S. For particular information with regard to the Buffalo Spring, see land bills. S. & K. May 3. 23-

Groceries! Groceries!
A Fresh Supply.
THE subscribers have just received a fresh supply of GROCERIES, which have been selected with great care, and will be sold low for cash. Those who wish to procure good articles on very reasonable terms, are respectfully requested to give them a call. Their stock is comprised in part of the following:
50 bags Coffee, including Salsaparilla, Rio, Java, &c.
Best Brown Sugar
Havana Sugar
Best Loaf and Crushed Sugar
Molasses
Raisins
Rice
Best Green Tea
"Black"
Herring
Salt
Bar iron, assorted
Steel
Hoop Iron
Sheet
Shear
Cut Nails, assorted
Mould-boards
Castings
Weeding Hoes
Spades and Shovels
Manure Forks
Polished Trace Chains
Best Chewing Tobacco
Spanish Cigars
Lupentine Soap
Tallow Candles
Sperm
Spanish Indigo
Madder
White Lead, in kegs
Dry White Lead
"Red Lead"
Spice
Black Pepper
Ground & Race Ginger
Cloves
Camphor
Putty
Salt Petre
Alum
Epsom Salts
Glauber Salts
Copperas
Ground Log-Wood
Lamp Black
Feathers, Bones, and Tallow, will be received as cash.
April 5. 18-

VERY CHEAP!
AS the subscriber intends to continue the business at the old stand of Parker & Nelson, he would take this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received a large and well selected assortment of
Fall and Winter GOODS,
which he will sell very cheap for cash, or on credit to punctual dealers. His stock comprises, in part, the following:
Superior wool-dyed Black CLOTHS,
Do. do. Blue do.
Do. do. Invisible Green, do.
Do. Brown, and Drab, do.
Do. Steel mixed do.
Beaver and Pilot Cloth,
Cloaks and Overcoats,
Fancy Cassimeres, Satinets,
Kentucky Jeans, Kerseys,
Silk, Satin, and Merino VESTINGS.
Merino Gloves, Shirts, and Drawers,
Stocks, Cravats, Shirt Collars, Bosoms,
White and Green Mackinaw Blankets,
Whitney & Rose do.
Jaconet and French Muslin,
Figured, striped, and plain Silks,
Black and blue-black do.
French, English and American Prints,
Black, figured, and plain Mouselin de Lanes and Challies,
Black and blue-black Bombazines,
French and English Merinoes,
Silk and Mouselin de Lanes Dress Handkerchiefs,
Pagliotti, Rob Roy, and Plaid Shawls,
Long Lawn, Hem stitch and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Danish and Bird-eye Diaper,
Bleached and brown Table Covers,
Irish Linen, black and brown Holland,
Worked Collars, Edgings and Insertings,
Florence and Straw Braid, Silk and Cotton Bonnets,
Hoods, Flowers, Bonnet Ribbons, Umbrellas, &c.
ALSO,
Beaver, Fur, Brush and Wool HATS,
Gentlemen's and Boy's Fur, Cloth, and Hair CAPS,
Gentlemen's pegged and sewed Boots and Shoes,
Coarse Broghans,
Ladies' Leather and Morocco Shoes and Slippers,
Do. Gaiter Boots,
Boys and Misses Boots and Shoes,
Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Chocolate, Mace, Clover,
Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Black and Green Teas,
Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass,
White Lead and other Paints, &c. &c. and all other articles usually brought to this market.
WILLIAM NELSON.
November 23. 01-

Piano Forte & Music STORE.
Petersburg, Va.
GHS. BERG & CO. have received during the present week TEN PIANO FORTES, among which is a six and a half Octave Piano Forte, a very superior one to any ever seen here. They have now on hand a very large stock, and would respectfully request those Ladies and Gentlemen of Hillsborough and environs who are in want of Pianos, to call and see them and try them; and they will be convinced of their superiority to any other manufactured. We will give a written warranty as to their durability and keeping in tune longer than any other.
They have also on hand a large assortment of MUSIC of the latest publication for Piano and Guitar, Strings of all sorts, best Violins, Flutes, Accordions, all kinds of Brass Instruments for Military Bands, Drums of all sizes, &c. &c.
C. Berg & Co. would respectfully recommend their assortment of Pianos and Music to Principals and Teachers of Schools. Any order shall be faithfully and promptly attended to.
For the convenience of purchasers in North Carolina, Doctor Watson of Oxford, having kindly consented to act as our Agent, has now on hand some of our instruments. We shall shortly establish agencies in other parts of North Carolina, knowing that wherever our Pianos become known they will be preferred to any other.
July 13. 22-

Saddling Business.
THE subscribers, having established themselves in Hillsborough, one door below the Printing Office, would respectfully announce to the public that they have on hand an extensive assortment of all the articles in their line of business, viz:
Saddles, Bridles, Martingales,
Carriage, Gig, and Carryall Harness, Trunks, (both wood and iron frames,) Carriage, Sulkey, Drover's, Twig and Wagon Whips,
Collars of all kinds,
Saddle Bags, Travelling Bags, and Buffalo Robes,
A fine and large assortment of Bits, Stirrup Irons, Spurs, &c. &c.
All orders for the manufacture of articles, for repairing &c. done at the shortest notice, and in the best style.
They promise that no exertion on their part shall be spared to give satisfaction to the public, and earnestly request the favour of a trial.
HOOKER & D. PHILLIPS.
January 5. 03-

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines.
THESE Medicines are in debt for their name to their manifest and reliable action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and ending them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.
THE LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened masses which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual constipation, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. The fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death, and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons.
The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the healthy action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health to the blooming cheek.
Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Irritability, Anxiety, Langor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scoury, Ulcers, inveterate Sores, Scorbatic Eruptions, and Red Complexions, and other disagreeable Complexions, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts Physicians almost universally prescribe them.
All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in his favor, that he has to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.
Moffat's Medical Manual, designed as a Domestic Guide to Health—This little pamphlet, edited by Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price 35 cents. For sale by Moffat's agents generally.
These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.
D. HEARTT, Agent.
May 20. 22-

Disease a Unit.
In every single, yet how wide, how good and beautiful are the laws of nature! Simplicity and truth are stamped upon every law of the creation. The mighty worlds which roll in space in every degree of velocity and direction are all governed by
ATTRACTION OF MATTER TO MATTER.
This principle governs the human body. Brandreth's Vegetable Life Pills attract all impurities of the blood to the bowels, which organs expel them from the body. Attraction organ expels them from the body. All accidents or infections only affect the body in proportion as they occasion impurity of the blood.
The bowels for instance are coolers—this most important organ is closed—the consequence is a great accumulation of impurities, which, as they cannot get out, by their usual passage, are forced into the blood, occasioning impurity of blood. Thus, Fevers, Cholera, Rheumatism, Coughs and Colds are often produced. But let Brandreth's Pills be used in such doses as will effectually evacuate the bowels, and health is restored at once.
Hot weather, by occasioning debility, produces impurity of blood; from which arises Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, cramps in the bowels, febrile pains in the back and hip joints, headache, &c. &c. These unpleasant symptoms are speedily removed by a few doses of Brandreth's Pills, which soon restore health by purifying the blood.
Great anxieties of mind much watching, fear, bad temperance, residence near marshy land, lead in a very powerful degree to impurity of the blood, which soon shows itself in Erysipelas, consumption, epileptic fits, apoplexy, scurvy, fever and ague, derangement of the stomach and bowels, all which symptoms will soon be removed by purifying the blood with the Brandreth Pills.
Small pox, scarlet fever, putrid fever, even spotted fever, and fever of all kinds, are propagated only by those whose blood is in a state of impurity; these maladies are mild or violent according as the blood be charged with impurities previous to the infection being received, and never attack those whose blood is in a state of purity. The Brandreth Pills, by purifying the blood, soon cure these maladies. In fact the Pills go at once to collect all the causes of these complaints, which are brought by their health restoring powers to the bowels, and so removed out of the body, leaving the blood pure and healthy.
Fractures, bruises, &c. &c. produce impurity of the blood by occasioning a derangement of the general health. If Brandreth Pills are not used so as to prevent an accumulation of humors in these bowels, the humors pass into the blood, and soon find their way to the weak part, i. e. the local injury, and are likely soon to produce inflammation often mortification of the part. Whereas were the Brandreth Pills used daily after any injury had been done to the body, nothing would go to the injured part but what was necessary for its perfect restoration. Often when a bone has been broken and this advice has been followed, it has got well in a shorter time the usual time. It would be well for those exposed to dangers to consider this subject, its adoption might save their lives.
Ulcers are produced by impurity of the blood, the part where it breaks out had in days gone by been injured, and therefore its powers of life could not repel the impurity of the blood when it settled upon it. Sores the acidity or acrimony generated in the blood, and spread to ulcers. Here we have a drain or outlet opened for the bad humors, for the impurity of the blood to pass out of the body. Salves and all kinds of applications are applied to it, but it don't get well. But let Brandreth's Pills be used say four or six of them to be taken daily, the Pills will open another drain, i. e. the bowels; the bad humors contained in the blood will thus be discharged from the body by their natural outlet, and none will be left to keep up the irritation and burning in the ulcer, and it will get well. In like manner are a little swelling, anast. en. enlargements, liver complaints, gravel, salt rheum, diseases of the prostate gland, cured by abstracting with the Brandreth Pills the impurities from the blood. All persons who do not feel well should use these Pills. No man was ever sick long whose blood was Brandreth's Pills. No man can be in good health if his blood be impure.
Attract then the impurities of your blood to your bowels with Brandreth's Pills, and you will be as strong and healthy as the life with you is capable of sustaining.
Agents are appointed in every county in the state, for the sale of Dr. Brandreth's Pills. Each agent has an engraved certificate of agency, signed B. Brandreth, M. D.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills:
Dennis Heartt, Hillsborough.
Stedman & Ramsay, Pittsborough.
Humphreys & Gaither, Lexington.
Joseph H. Sideliff, Midway, Davidson.
James B. McElduff, Chapel Hill.
J. M. A. Drake, Ashborough, Randolph.
John R. Brown, Privilege, Do.
G. A. Mebane, Mason Hall, Orange.
E. & W. Smith, Alamance, Guilford.
J. & R. Sloan, Greensborough.
James Johnson, Wentworth, Do.
Wood & Neal, Madison, Do.
J. W. Burton, & Co., Leesville, Do.
Owen McAleer, Yanceyville, Caswell.
J. R. Callum, Milton, Do.
May 10. 23-12m

Notice.
Application will be made to the next General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, for a division of the county of Orange.
MANY VOTERS.
March 16. 15-

Mattresses.
EITHER Double or Single, made to order—an article of great comfort, either in summer or winter. Orders left at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be duly attended to.
July 24. 20-

Job Printing.
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
BY DENNIS HEARTT, JR.
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.
Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed to retain its continuance until otherwise ordered. And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Four advertisements twenty five percent lighter. A deduction of 33 per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year.